

PRUNUS MAHALEB L. — Has become well established over a certain hillside in New London, and has been met with also in Groton and Preston. This species also has not I think been reported from New England.

LECHEA LEGGETTII Britt. & Holl. — Abundant in this section of Connecticut, but not to my knowledge recorded north of Long Island, N. Y.

LYCOPUS SESSILIFOLIUS A. Gray. Occurs sparingly on the shore of Long Pond in Ledyard, where I found it first in 1895. This station, which so far as I know is the only one known in Connecticut, is of interest as a connecting link between the Cape Cod and Long Island stations.

MENTHA LONGIFOLIA (L.) Huds. Grows freely by the roadside at one point in Ledyard.

MENTHA CRISPA L. — Escaped to the roadside near farmhouses at points in Ledyard, Voluntown and North Stonington. This and the preceding species have thus far, according to the ranges given in the manuals, been found growing wild only from New York or New Jersey southward.

GALIUM PALUSTRE L. — Discovered this past season at two stations in Waterford. Apparently not found hitherto south of Massachusetts.

ASTER HERVEYI A. Gray. Connecticut should be added to the short list of states in which grow this rare aster. It occurs sparingly at one point in the town of Groton.

A SEAWEED COLONY.

F. S. COLLINS.

THE coast of Maine in the region of Penobscot Bay is seldom exposed to the open sea, but is guarded by a thick fringe of islands, large and small, so that in most places no direct view of the open sea can be had. The passages among the islands, the thoroughfares and reaches, give quiet, sheltered sailing, even when there is a heavy sea outside. Naturally, the difference in conditions is shown in the character of the marine flora, the exposed outer islands being fringed with a dense growth of *Alaria esculenta*, species of *Laminaria*, and other less conspicuous plants that are adapted to live in the heavy surf and do not occur on the shores of the mainland.

The same distinction may be seen in smaller compass on a single island, even quite a small one, the exposed side having quite a different flora from the sheltered inner side.

North of Camden, the whole of Penobscot Bay may be considered as landlocked, and only the algae adapted to quiet waters are to be found. It is to call attention to an interesting exception to this rule that this note is written. The harbor of Castine is on the east side of the bay; and on the south side of the harbor, near the cluster of houses known as Harborside, is the outlet of Goose Creek. Originally little more than a brook it is now a pond, narrow, but nearly a mile long, the outlet having been dammed, so that for an hour or two at high water, the tide runs in swiftly; for the rest of the twelve-hour interval between tides, the water runs out over the dam; at low water there is a fall of about fifteen feet.

The place is very picturesque; wooded hills rise sharply on all sides except to the west, where they open out to give a view of the broad bay, and of the historic harbor for whose possession four naval battles have been fought. An old square colonial mansion, with the garden of phlox, hollyhocks and red yarrow is on one side of the fall, the ruined buildings of a deserted silver mine on the other, and an equally ruined sawmill stands on a rock in the middle.

But however beautiful the scenery, it would not be entitled to mention in RHODORA, were it not for the algae that grow here. In the pond itself, the temperature in summer is much above that of the bay, and as a result of this we have a luxuriant growth of lagoon plants, more like what is found in similar places in southern Massachusetts, or on the shores of Long Island Sound. *Ceramium strictum* and *Polysiphonia Olneyi* grow abundantly on the mud bottom, just below the surface of the water; *Mesogloia divaricata* and *Chaetomorpha Linum* form floating masses of great extent, as do many of the Cyanophyceae.

In striking contrast with this are the algae covering the slopes and filling the pools of the outlet. Here we find, only a few feet from the warm water plants just mentioned, the characteristic flora of the most exposed outer islands. There is a dense growth of *Laminaria saccharina* and some *Alaria esculenta*, each with the usual epiphytes, Ectocarpus species, etc. *Leathesia difformis* and *Chaetomorpha Melagonium* are plentiful in the pools, and in the swift raceways of the current are dense masses of deep green *Bryopsis plumosa* and dull red *Gloiosiphonia capillaris*. The whole combination would be quite at home on an ex-

posed promontory like Nahant, or an island like Monhegan, but seems singularly out of place in a landlocked bay. No similar colony has been found within many miles, and we must conclude that the rush and fall of the water over the rocks gives conditions so like those of the surf-beaten shores, that the plants whose home is in the latter, find themselves quite comfortable in the former.

As the conditions are largely artificial, it is probable that the colony is of comparatively recent origin, but there is no difficulty in supposing that spores are continually carried up and down by the tide, only the lack of suitable conditions preventing their obtaining a foothold in other localities.

SOME ANTENNARIAS OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE synopsis of The Genus *Antennaria* in New England¹ published by me some months ago might more appropriately have been called "The Genus *Antennaria* in Central and Southern New England," for, at that time, little was known of the species in the extreme northern portions of these states. During the past June and July, however, collections were made by Dr. George G. Kennedy, Mr. Emile F. Williams, and others about Willoughby, Vermont, and in the White Mountains; and in June by the author in central and northern Maine. The observations then made show that in a large portion of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the genus *Antennaria* is represented largely by species uncommon or wanting in southern New England; and, furthermore, that the species commonest about Boston and Providence are rare or quite unknown in our more northern sections.

The range of *Antennaria Parlinii* has been extended slightly north of its formerly recorded limit. This plant was found in June in the Piscataquis valley (Maine), by a woodland stream in Foxcroft; and the large-leaved var. *ambigens* was collected on the gravelly wooded esker by the Penobscot in Orono.

Antennaria neglecta, the commonest species in southern New England, is rare in central Maine, and, though detected at various stations, even to the extreme northern boundary of the state, it is certainly an unusual plant north of Bangor.

¹ Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xxviii. 237-249.